FESTIVITY.

THE PRESS CLUB BANQUET.

A Feast of Victuals and a Flow of Soul.

Who Was There and Who Wasn't-What Was Said, and What Was Done.

That the Philadelphia Press Club has a knack for doing things superbly the press of the United States has, by this time, become thoroughly convinced Whatever doubts were still bacering in the mind of any one after the banquet at the c'ose of the Wigwam Convention, was dispedled by the banquet of last evening. This time the affair transpired a the Continental Tavern, as Mr. Theodore filton has dubbed it, and everything was gotten up in the "style" which has rendered that establishment one of the Edens of the earth.

The juvited gues s of the Club assembled in parlo Cat 8 o'clock, pursuant to the terms of the neatle printed cards which they had received during the course of the day. After an hour spent in pleasan: social converse, interrupted now and then by processions to a table in the correr of the room, the company filed into the dining hall and seated them selves at a labyrinthine table, arranged after the fashion of a gridiron with three prongs. The

Decorations of the Hall and Table were profusely rich and exceedingly neat. The entire walls of the dising-room were festooned with the national colors.

The able itse f groated with patatable delicacies, and was gorgeously arrayed in flowers.

Who Were There.

Among the persons of more or less distinction whom we noticed about the fe-tive board, were the editors, coscorers, and reporters of the Philadelphia press. With the exception of a few tired-out and unpublic-spirited individuals who had gone to bed in the atternoon, desgusted with the length of the great Convention, the Philadelphia press was out in

We also made a note of the presence of General Franz Sigel, of Baltimore, General Hiram Waibridge, of New York, General John Eaton, of Tennessee, General Joshua F. Owen, of Philadelphia, General Brisbin, of Kentucky, and General Muzzy, late Private Secretary to his Excellency the President of these United States. These gentlemen were all understood to have had military tendencies at one time in their careers.

Then there was the Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, who was not understood ever to have had any military tendencies.

Emerson Bennett, Eiq., who was likewise present, we have considerable difficulty in classifying, masmuch as ac is not supposed to have been a military man, and yet has fought an immensity of battles and slaughtered a legion or two of-bears. Other fighting men were present-e. q , a Colonel Charles E. Moss, of the St. Louis Press, and Cap-

rain J. E. Bryant, of the Augusta Loyal Georgian. There were other men than Mr. Botts present, likewise, who had never had a passion for slaughter. Among these mig it be named Mr J. W. Hunnicutt, of the Richmond New Nation, and Mr. Albert Gril-

There were also present several merchants of good repute among whom we noticed A. R. McHenry, Stephen I. Souder, William Devine, Joseph A. Miller, and the like,

The others that were present were altogether too numerous to mention They numbered, in fact, one hundred and fifty, all told. By a little engineering, this number was subsequently developed into three handred. Precisely how it was done will be told at the proper time.

So much for those who were there. As for those Who Were Not There,

we again stumble upon a long list of military and unmilitary names, which is also too numerous to mention. But among those whose presence was particularly missed we might note George Franci Train, Esq., of O.oaha, Nebraska, and his Honor Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia. George Francis was especially missed by those gentlemen present who imagined that they carried about on their shoulders twenty-five-meh heads, which rivalled anything of the kind or size to be found in the British Parliament or the Nebraska Legislatura, It would have been pleasant to have had George Francis in the neighborhood to assure them of the fact by mentioning it. As nobody else could vouch for it, nobody else would take the responsibility of

But while Train was missed by a few, his Honor was missed by all. For these reasons:--

Firstly, The idea is prevalent in the community that the Mayor has become funny in his old age, and a tunny man was just what was wanted on such an

Secondly. The idea has also got abroad that there is no such public tunctionary as a Mayor to be found in the city. It is positively certain that such was the case last week. It was, muced, rumored that his Honor had since returned, but those who had not enjeyed the pleasure of meeting him face to ince had hoped to encounter him then and there, so that they might be satisfied that he was and is a man of flesh and blood.

Thirdly (and lastly). When, on a former occasion, the Fress Club had invited its friends from abroad to a gathering similar to the present, the Mayor had presided, and had set the minds of every one at perfect rest and peace by promising to lend his card to any individual who should fall among thieves, or other meddlesome persons, on the way to his lodgings. Many individuals desired the presence of the absent Mayor on this occasion, in order that they might gracefully accept the tender or his card in case worse came to worst. The fact that the card was not to be had was a saving to the Press Club. for at the close of the entertainment two corked bottles were noticed standing at the head of the table, and three at the other end.

The Feast Begins.

It was shortly after & e'clock when the guests were seated, and then Colonel J. H. C. Whiting, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, welcomed the company in brief, and announced as the Chairman of the evening Thompson Westcott, Esq., the President of the Club. Mr. Westcott likewise made a few remarks by way of welcome, announcing, among other things, that nobody present was supposed to have any politics on the occasion. He then prepared for business, an example that was pretty generally followed.

Kniver, and forks, and giasses raged furiously after that, with but

Two Interruptions.

The first was the entrance of Mr. Tacodore Tilton, bringing in his wake the Rev. J. P. Newman, or the New Orleans Advocate. Three cheers for Tilton, and knife, fork, and gobiet, went at it again,

Then, by-and-by, an excited individual arose, and after securing the attention of the company, declared it to be his solemn opinion that the wine was flowing too freely. He thought the peaches ought to flow-The hint was taken, and although the flow of wine stopped not, inside of two minutes peaches were a scarce commodity, except in the immediate vicinity of the plates and palates.

At the extreme end of the table, and opposite the Chairman, sat William V. McKean, Esq., or the Public Ledger. When this latter gentleman thought the victualling process had gone far enough, he arose and said that a bottle-ho-ding contest would now be in order, and that it would be conducted according to the following rules, which he had been instructed by the Committee to promulgate:-Rules of the "P. P. C." in Festivit Asy-

sembled. Bule 1. Every person called upon for a speech is obliged to respond, except when the person so called out proves to be stone dead or totally dumb. Inder such painful circumstances he will be reluc-

mnily excused.

Rule 2 Every one who so speaks is expected to say something, provided always that he is able to

do so.

Kule 3. All imaginable subjects are in order. An ornior may stread bimself over the entire earth, provided, always, that he does not carry the war into Airica. And finally, all persons may be alluded to, except American citizens of African descript and their immediate and remote ancestors. Rule 4. No one is at liberty to speak longer than two hours, until all have had a small chance to say something. In case any person cannot get through was firs remarks within the allotted time, he is at with his remarks within the allotted time, he is at perfect liberty to continue them in his own paper, from day to day or from week to week as the case may be, after the fashion of the "Big Bear and Little Injun" stories of Emerson Bennett, Esq.

Mr. McKean then laid down some neat rules about the direct process of bottle-holding, but in the confusion of the moment we lost the drift of them. He was understood to say, however, that if a man had two hands he could hold at least two bottles at the

"Pea Ridge" is Glorified and General Sigel Called Out.

Mr. McKean then gave a vivid description of the battle of Pea Ridge, and several other battles, if we remember rightly. He also rendered in a happy manner a few strains from the campaign song of "The Boys who fight mit Sigel." and proposed as a substitute for the fighting part of it, that the boys should see how well they could succeed at drinking

They made the effort, and succeeded admirably. And thereupon Franz Sigel arose, amidst chee.s, and discoursed awhile concerning the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and of free schools. Independence is Eulogized, and Theodore Tilton Responds,

Mr. McKean then paid a direct tribuie to the motto-' Virtue, Liberty, and Independence," which reminded him, as a matter of course, of the Independent.

Mr. Tilton, in response, stated that his throat troubled him -likewise his appetite, which was enormous (His own words) He also told a story about a crazy man who shook his hat at Tom Marshall, and cried out "londer" Turning to General Sigel, he remarked: -"Siget leads the column, and I lead the column." (The reader will please inotice the joke)

Mr Liton then declined to shake his fist at Mr. McKean, but offered him his open hand, a piece of magnanimity, considering the circumstances, that deserved and received applause. Mr. Tilton also into be a young man, and related several anecdotes to show the nature of his troubles on that score.

In conclusion, he stated that a man might be espectable, even though he were a minister of the Gospel. In that capacity he introduced the

Rev. J. P. Newman, Who Related His Troubles, and thereby gained the sympathy of his audience, until he madvertently claimed, as one of them, the prettiest wife on the tace of the earth, when the company rose on masse, and shook their forks at

A Dry Customer. Colonel Charles E. Moss, of the St. Louis Press, was then called upon for a speech, but excused himself on the grounds of his being a dry customer.

Before sitting down, however, he proposed the Press

Gang of Philadelphia, "the best Press Gang that

ver got together on the face of the earth."

Colonel Moss was rewarded with cheers for this rilliant sally. Mr. McKean then threw out a little flattery

owards General Hiram Walbridge, who appreciated it by responding in a little speech. In the

General Wallbridge Gave a Hit at John Minor Botts, whom he accused of having on one occasion slept with John Tyler. For this reason General Walbridge tendered Mr. Botts the meed of immortality. Mr. Botts Resents.

When Mr. Botts took the floor, three cheers were given for "Botts and Liberty." Mr. Botts then said that, having spoken last evening to a million of men, or more, in the open air, he could not make a speech. He would say, however, that when he slept with John Tyler he did a blackguard thing for the last time in his life.

In conclusion, he proposed, as a toast:- "A tree press, the penaulum which regulates the clock of the country, and in time of peace is what the army is in time of war!" (Applause, and drinks all

At this point up rose an excited individual, who

proclaimed nimself to have been The Gentleman who put Mr. Botts to Bed with John Tyler.

The excited individual, who was identical with the one who had previously intimated to the company that, in his opinion, the wine was circulating altogether too freely, and that they had better take a turn at the peaches-the excited individual, we say, arose and declared that he desired to make "a few remarks." As no one had the good sense to object to such an irregular proceeding, the excited indi-

vidual proceeded with his "few remarks." He knew all about the sleeping arrangement of tr. Botts and John Tyler, and as the former seemed to be rather ashamed of it now, he would remove all cause for such a harassing feeling feeling by assuring the company that it wasn't Mr. Botts' fault. When a man is pu! to bed," exclaimed the excited individual, "he can't help it." (Cries of "On no!" "Of course he can't.") "Weil, then, gentlemen, I put Mr. Botts to bed with John Tyler, and I'll tell you just how I did it."

The individual then proceeded to relate a long and lugubrious tale, in the mysteries of which he soon became so fearfully involved that Mr. Botts lost patience and interrupted him.

To enable the reader to see the force of the interruption, a few remarks aside are necessary. There was present on the table, in fearful quantity, a commodity which one gentleman who had a little thickness in his speech termed "cherry." Whether it was really "cherry" or not we are unable to say, as being searches in Japan,

charged with a full, true, and faithful report of the proceedings, we were not allowed to dabble in such things. Well, this "cherry," or what not, was partaken of by everybody, ourselves excepted. Some partook sparingly, some partook moderately, some partook liberally, and a few-a very few-partook enormously. To the latter class belonged the gentleman upon the floor. At least, so thought a great many. He evidently thought so himself, when he proposed to stop the flow of wine and start a flow of

Mr. Botts, however, was of a different opinion and so he interrupted the narrator with the words:-"My friend, won't you take a glass of 'cherry' with me?"

This loke was so barefaced that it brought down the house. The knives clattered, the gobiets rattled, and somebody at the end of the table pronounced an approving cat-call.

The excited individual became more excited than ever at this interruption. He declared that he didn't went any "cherry," but that he did want to finish his story. But the company had other objects in view, and so half-a-dozen mocking birds threw in their cat-calls, the table rang as if the spirits had gotten under it as well as on top, and things be, came decidedly mixed all around. When the uproar ceased, the gentleman who had acted in the capacity of valet to persons of note was nowhere to be seen!

"P. P. C." Congratulates the Universe. After some other and indefinite proceedings, Mr. McKenn announced that a telegram had been desparched to the ends of the earth, tendering the congratulations of three hundred American editors this is where and how the number was suddenly duplicated at dinner, to all the other educas in the world, on the general prevalence of peace throughout the world, or good-will in Heaven-or some thing of that sort.

Theodore Tilton's Despatch to the Pro-vincial Press. The journalists of the United States, represented by the American editors, sitting at dinner to might as suests of the Press Club of Poliaderphia, send by telegraph a fraternal saintation to the leading journalists of the United States, asking a response by one o'clock to the sen iment of 'Peace on earth and good-will to all men." Theodoga Tillon. For American Journalist Press Club

After a few more speeches there was A Little Mutual Flattery

indulged in between General Walb idge and Mr. 3. claest, which terminated in a neat little speech by the latter. Mr. McKean was very happy with his stories about kicking men out of the house, and so terib, and finally came to the conclusion that everything is lovely and the goose hangs high!

How the Banquet Ended. Such a process could not last forever, and so, a ew minutes before one o'clock this morning, the painful announcement was made that the Club Hoose of the Union League was wrapped in flames. Ine meeting adjourned without taking a vote, each one present making the best of his way to the seeme of the conflagra ion.

FROM HAMPTON ROADS.

The "Hong-Kong Ambassador" with Jen! Davis - Naval Reception to Acting Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 5. - William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, one of Jeff, Davis' counsel, arrived here early this morning, and was in consultation with his client nearly all day. The object of his visit, beyond a mere professional

The weather has been intensely hot for several days past, the thermometer being as high as 95 degrees in the shade.

In obedience to an order issued by Commodore Huchcock, the officers attached to the Norfolk Navy Yard, the Naval Hospital, and the Receiving Ship, assembled at the navy yard yesterday morning, for the purpose of receiving Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, who was to reheve Commodore Hitchcock in the command of the yard. The Admiral arrived at the yard inf the steam-tug Sands, about 11 o'clock, and was there introduced to the assembled officers, while the usual salute was fired. Commodore Hitchcock left for New York on last night's boat, taking with him the hearty e-teem and good-will of all his subordinates.

Rear-Admiral Rowan is no stranger in Norlois, having been stationed there many years ago. He entered the service in 1823, and has seen over forty years of service, more than half of which has been at sea. He received the thanks of Congress in 1864 for his gallantry, and was alterwards promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He is the tenth Admiral on the active list, the others being Goldsborough, Davis, Dahlgren, Bailey, Bell, Thatcher, Godon, Palmer, and Radford. He is looking remarkably well.

Dr. W. J. Wolverton, United States Volunteers, quarantine officer on board the City of Albany, stationed at Cape Henry to board all vessels bound in, has been relieved or that duty, and ordered to Richmond upon special medical service. Dr. J. A. Prince, United States Volunteers, has been appointed the Examining Quarantine Surgeon.

A Formidable Weapon.

RENOH EXPERIMENTS WITH THE CHASSECOT MUSKET.

A curious experiment with the Chassepot mosket, adopted by the French military com-mission appointed to examine the different inventions of breech-loaders, has just taken place at the camp of Chalons. A letter in La rrance gives the following account:-

"General d'Autemarre, the President, ordered a mpany of eighty foot Chasseurs, armed with the gun in question, to be placed at four hundres metres from a target representing the front of a squad on of cavairy. In the rear and to the right of the chass urs was placed a detachment of guides at four hundred metres also from the line of fire. On a signal given by the President, the latter charged at a gallop, and at the same moment the others com-menced firing by siles at the target. The object of the trial in question was to ascertain by counting the shots fired and the balls received by the target while the cavalry was going over the distance of four hundred metres; or, in other words the effect produced by a fire of manney on a squadron charging. The guides went over the distance in thirty-two seconds—an extraordinal tance in thirty-two seconds an extraordinary rapidity for horsemen heavily accounted and in a troop—the infantry fired during the same period three numbered and twenty shots, and the target was three nundred and twenty shots, and the target was struck one hundred and sixty times, or by more than fifty per cent of the builets discharged. The experiment was repeated the second time, and with exactly the same result. The effect of fitty per cent of the shots is terrible; also, as in haif a minute eighty Chaeseurs sent three hundred and twenty builets at the enemy, that is, exactly four to each man. It eighty horsemen had really charged those eighty riflemen, they would have been all struck down on the way."

-Letters have been received from Professor De Filippi and Signor (ligholi, stating that great success has attended their botanical re-

THE DEDICATION YESTERDAY.

Oration of Major-General John A. Dix.

The Life and Character of the "Little Giant."

Addresses of President Johnson and Secretary Seward.

Imposing Ceremonies.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[EPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] CHICAGO, September 6 .- The following are the details of the great dedication ceremonies of the Douglas monument yesterday atternoon, which could not be telegraphed in time for your editions of yesterday:-

At half-past twelve o'clock the head of the the Chicago Light Guard Band being the grounds, the Chicago Light Guard Band being the grst to enter, followed by the Knights Templar, who were drawn up in line to receive the President and orator of the day. Then followed the offiers of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

At this time the immense throng surrounding the monument grounds broke through the police, and in the twinkling of an eye the cleared space set apart for the procession and others who were to take part in the dedication, was completely filled by a heterogeneous mass of nen, women, and enildren. A scene of great confusion ensued, when the services of the bicago Zouaves were obtained, and with much

The President, General Grant, Admiral Farragui, General Meade, Members of the Cabinet, Senator Dooliitle, the Committee of Arrangements and others, then entered the grounds. nd marched, uncovered, past the Knights Templar, to their proper places on the monument.

Speech of Mayor Rice. After order had been secured, Mayor Rice pro-ceded to address the multitude present. The ith of the Mayor's speech was that the ceremomes of dedicating the monument of Stephen A. Douglas would be proceeded with, and that the urst thing in order would be the laying of the corner-stone by the Order of Free and Accepted

Speech of Grand Master Broomall. Grand Master Broomali then, in a few words, tated that the Free and Accepted Masons of ment to the memory of Stephen Arnold Doug-las. He said that the great statesman was an active and zealous Mason during life, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and

ompanion of the Holy Royal Arch. The speaker then proceeded to eulogize the departed Senator, after which he asked the dessing of Almighty God on the undertaking After a fervent prayer, the Right Worshipful the Grand Treasurer, Mr. M. J. Noces, proceeded to deposit the following articles in the cavity set

apart for the corner-stone: List of Articles Deposited.

Likeness of Douglas on porcelain and in pho-tograph; Sheahan's "Life of Douglas" to 1858; Douglas' Penigree; Statistics of Chicago Chainber of Commerce; first and last Chicago Directo ries; copies of the Catalogues of the Art Exhibition in Chicago in 1859 and 1865; Charter of the Historical Society of Chicago; autograph etter of Douglas; schedule of Excise Tax; phoograph of Blockade of Chicago river; phototaph of bird's eye view of Chicago: his lasceches before the Illinois Legislature in the ngwam; his funeral ceremonies in 1861 addresses in the United States Sente and House of Representatives; eulogy before the University; miscellaneous docucents relating to Douglas; records of ouglas Monument Association: certified charer of the same; a copperplate with names of rustees; pamphlet, by-laws, constitution and poeals, diploma of membership, blank circuagents' credentials, etc.; medullion o puglas, with date of laying stone, photograph monument; United States medals and coins; old, silver, and copper specimens of paper honey; copy of Douglas' deed of land for the University; copy of daily papers; copy of Har-ner with monument illustrations; first and last copies of catalogue of University.

The Masonic Rites. The Grand Master then directed the Grand Senior Warden to apply his level to the stone to see it it was level. The Grand Warden did o, and reported the stone level. The ceremony of pouring oil and strewing corn was then pro reeded with by the Grand Master, after which be stated that the Masonic rites would conclude with an ode. The ode was not sung, however,

The Prayer. Mayor Rice then stated that he hoped order yould be preserved during the remainder of the ceremonies, and said that the next thing in order would be a prayer by the Chaplain of the day, Rev. William H. Milburn, D. D. An impressive prayer was then delivered by the

Mayor Rice then introduced the orator of the lay, Major-General John A. Dix. Oration of Major-General Dix.

Oration of Major-General Dix.

Fillow-Citizens:—The scene in which we are actors to-day, with all his surrounding circumstances and all companying rece fections, has no parallel in this or any other age. We are assembled within the confines of a city numbering over 200,000 inhabitants, distant one thousand unless from the ocean, where thirty-four years ago no hing was seen but an unbroken expanse of prairie on the che lide and the outspread waters of lake Michigan on the other—both extending far beyond the compass of the sight; nothing heart but the voice of the great inland sea from he sands on which its waves were breaking, or the more unwe come voices of the savage tibes who reasses over the mark universality and progress and the treasures of a holished citilization. Industry and the arts display their stores with a bountcousness which might well be mistaken for the accounts a de surpluses of centuries; sclence is teaching the truths which have been developed by the researches or the past and entary in the boundaries oo human knowledge by new discoveries; education is universally diffused; and, above all, intemples which religion has reas ed to the service of God from every precinct and almost every street of the city, boult their solves of the way as a juster in acknowthe temples which religion has rea ed to the service of God Irom every precinct and a most every streat of the city, point their solves to Heaven, as it were in acknowledgment of the merciful protection under which it has triumphed over all the obstacles to its growth and become strong a discirretiant and prosperous.

Fellow-citizens, in no other country of the present in me age of the past, could such a mirace of civilization have been wrought! And now this great city and the great West of which it is by comparison but an inconsiderable part, have poured out the tens of thousands who stand around me. In a mass so extended that no human voice could reach your outer ranks. You have come here to render the homans of your respect to the memory of one who rose among you to the highest eminence for talen' and for successful abor in your service. And the Chief Magistrate of the Union who in the council chamber of the nation stood side by side with him in the darkest hour of its peril, and espoused with equalized and elequence the cause of their common country, when other men with hearts less stout and faith less constant qualled before the impending storm, has come to join with you is tales as to go the law to the past to join with you is tales as to go the law to the past to join with your in the constant qualled before the impending storm, has come to join with you is plats act of posthumous henor fe as

hot est courageous and patriotic statesman cut off in the in Fess of his strength, his usefulness, and his fame.

When or where has such a concurrence of circumstances existed to inspire one with great thoughts and yet to make him, by their very greatness, despair of siving them appropriate utterance?

No one need look out of his own breast for the impulse which has gathered so vast a multitude together—a multitude which no other sun shall ever see assembled it is one of the strongest ceilings or our nature to desire to perpetuate the memory of those who, from the of blood, familiar associptions or valuable services, have become dear to us, and by the will of God have been separated from us lotever. There are thousands within the reach of my voice who have been made painfully conscious of this institute by the bereavements which the unhappy domestic conflict just ended has visited upon them. When the burden of griet lies have to nice heart, it is the first impulse of our nature to prolong the remembrance, to grave into the solid sions which shall endure when we have perished some spiropriste thought, or it may be the simple names, of those we have loved and lost.

It is died to these tributes of affection is the debt of gratitude which a whole community, represented here in count eas numbers has assembled to discharge by the crection of a monument, suited in its preportions to the great qualities of him whom it is to commemorate—to say the soundation of the structure, which is to be piled up, stone upon stone, from the earth beneath our feet into the sky above us, and thus to symmolize the eminence to which he roe by his genius and his transcendant public services above the plane of elevation, where the sreal mass of his contemporaries stood and tolied and struggied in the haid battle of life.

Introduced a crowd or people were assembled as Winchester, in scott county, in this state, to attend a sale of valuable properly. When it was about to commence a crif was manual poince the assembled crowd. He was at once

out means not 21 years of age, relying on the talents too had given him, on an industry which never wearied and a courage which never wavered. Stepnen Arnold Dong as entered upon the great field of his labor in the West. in the West. It cannot be doubted that among a people battling

it cannot be doubted that among a people battling with the hardships of a new country, the favorable impression which his first appearance had made was confirmed by a knowle-ge or the difficulties he had overcome in preparing himself for active life. There was no ron ance in his early years. His youth was the history of hard work, and of a perpetual struggle to cultivate the talents of which he must have become conscious in his boxhood. He was born in Brandon, Vermont, in the 28c of April 1813. On the 1st o July ensuing his father died a suddenly while hooling his infant son in 189 arms. The first filteen years of his life was passed on a farm, with such advantages of instruction as the district school stoded. Having no other means of education, he aporded Having no other means of education, he ap-nuticed himself to a carrenter, and worked two years his under but was compelled to abandon it for want

physical strength. lie returned to his native town, entered an academy are devoted himself to classical studies for a year, it then removed to Canandaigua in New York, and remained there three years, continuing his classical studies, and for a portion of the time studing law. In a these phases of his youth he evinced the same intel igence and the same energy which distinguished his ater years. As an apprentice to a carpenter he displayed a remarkable genius for mechanics and had not nature markable genius for mechanics and had not nature markable genius for mechanics and had not nature markable genius for mechanics in another sphere of action, he might have become one of the distinguished architects of the country. In his classical and legal studies be exhibited the same expacity for distinction; and while engaged in the study of law, he completed, to use the language of his blograpper, nearly the entire collegiate course in most of the various branches required or a graduate in most of our best universities."

best universates. The is next seen as a clerk in a lawyer's office in Cleve-land Ohio: then travelling in the west in pursuit of cm. lowment. suppling at Cinciana. Louisville, St. Louis, and Jacksonville, and at last making his appearance at Wichester and ance at Winchester, and commencing in the manner already described, his great career of usefulness and dis-

alicady described, his great career of usefulness and distine ion.

There is nothing more touching than his brief address
to the people of Winch ster when he visited that
place it 1858, after having become distinguished in the
councis of the nation. "I wenty-five years ago," he
said. "I entered this fown out foot, with my coat upon
my arm, without an acquaintance within a thousand
miles, and without knowing where I could get money
to pay a week's board. Here I made the first six dollars
that I ever carned in my life, and obtained the first
regular occupation that I ever pursued. For the first
time in my life I felt that the responsibilities of manhood were upon me although I was under age, for I had
none to advise with, and knew mone upon whom I had
a light to call for assistance or friendship."

Fellow citizens, the his o,y of Mr. Dong'as would not
have been congruous, and it might have been ar less
distinguished but for the hard struggles of his youth—
but for his severe discipline in cultivating the intel cetual powers with which nature and endowed him. We
condition and outlook that

tuni powers with which nature had endowed him. We co not consider, when we commisserate the trials of the young and untriended, toiling on their weary way to reputation and nottone, that it is this very process by which men are made successful and great. Spare then, your sympathy for those who in their youth are contending with difficulties and besitor it on those who with all their needs supplied and without the stimulant of want, are in danger of sinking in o maction and mediocrity. It is Providence which in its mercy throws obstacles in the path of aim whom it marks out for eminence, that he may gain strength and courage and resolution in overcoming them. It is thus that the path to greatness is made smooth in after life by the hard trials of our early years.

trials of our early years.

At the end of three months Mr. Douglas gave up his school at Winchester and commenced the practice of law in Jacksonville. A mere youth himsel he had already given evidence of his fitness to be a teacher of men. From this moment he became conspicuous throughout the State, and he achieved a series of trumpals unexampled in the career or any one of his age. At the bar and in the political field he took from the ou set a leading part meeting the ablest and most experienced advocates and orators in debate, and atways coming out of the intellectual combats in which he was engaged with increasing reputation Offices poured in upon hum in rapid succession. Early in 1836 erteen months after his appearance as Winc is chosen by the Legislature of the State Attorney for the First Judicial District: in 1836 he was elected a mber of the Legislature; in 1877 he was appointed assert of the Land Office under the Federal Govern exit; and in 1841 he was chosen a Judge of the Suprement; and in 1841 he was chosen a Judge of the Supreme

Register of the Land Office under the Federal Covern in Fit and in 1841 he was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Ceurt or the State.

It is not possible within the limits of an address to say more than this—that in jevery position to which he was called he maintained the same high standing for integrity, talent and courage and that with every and value in the importance of the offices heffilled he developed a corresponding power and capacity for the discharge of their duties.

In 1843 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and from this period his reputation ceased to be focal, and became identified with the history of the country. His first effort as a speaker in the Federal Legislature was as effective as his first appearance at Winchester. A bill was before the House of Representatives remitting the fine imposed on General Jackson by the Judge of the New Orieans Bistrict after the receipt of the intelligence of peace between the United States and Great Britain in February, 1813. During the sloge the General had declared martial law, and re-isted the execution of a with of habeas corpus issued by the Judge. As soon as peace was proclaimed he reschilled the order declaring martial law, surrendered himself to the Court and was fined alone. The bill before Congress provided for refunding the fine. It had been advocated chieffy on the score of General Jackson's great services to the coulitry; and it was conceded that he had exercised an arbitrary power, unwarranted by the Constitution. Mr. Douglas took different and hisher ground. He contended that the Judge was wrong in imposing the fine and that the General did not "assume to himself any authority which was not tally warranted by his position his duty, and the unavoidable necessity of the case." These positions were maintained with an ability so marked as to attract and command general strention; and from that time orth he has ranked with the ablest contenters in a body numbering among its members some of the most distinguished men in the courtry. and from that time orth he has ranked with the ablest occusters in a body numbering among its members some of the most distinguished men in the country. It was natural that Mr. Douglas, trained as his mind had been from his earliest years to habits of self-reliance, should in deather with constitutional questions, a rike out from the beaten track of interpretation into new parts. The instance I have cited is not the only one. In a speech in the House of Representatives, on the an nexation of icxas, he took the ground that the right to accurre territory one of the most year deveations of

in a speech in the House of Representatives, on the an newation of iexas, he took the ground that the right to acquire territory one of the most vexed questions of constitutional authority, was included in the power to admit new States into the Union. So at a subsequent period, as thairman of the Committee on ferritories in the Senate he contended that the right to establish territorial governments was also included in the power to admit new States. In mearly all preceding discussions it had been assumed that the right to institute sovernments for the Territories was included in the power 'to disp se of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." The propositions thus advanced by Mr. Doug as were stated and defended with his usual chearness and torce and they may be considered as constituting an essential part of the great body of commelicary by which the exercise of the powers reterred to is surrounded, and in regard to which divisions of opinion will continue to ex'st, notwithstanding the practical interpretation they have received in the legislation of the country.

In 1848 three years after his election to the House of Representatives, he was chosen a member of the Senate of the United States and he was continued in that body by successive re elections until his death in June 1861.

As a member of both bodies he took part in the discussion of nearly every great question which arose during hose eighteen years of unexampled astistion of Orgon, California, Kantass, Nebraska, and Lecompton controversies, internal improvements and incidentally the question of slavery, the prolific source of nearly all the aritations of the last quarter of a century and of the civil war which has drenched the country in fraternal blood are all marked by the clearness, vigor and belieness, which were the chief characteristics of his eratory.

It was perhaps in the purroche, but with attement so came the source of the discensions which has no long discussed the country by the preparation and defense of the combromies measures at 856 that the great ability of Mr. Counts was more signally deplayed than it any in the combromies measures at 856 that the great ability of Mr. Counts was the property of Mr. Counts was an in a state of the combromies measures at the more and the more and and a state of the shall of

or the people in which all unit e for the purpose of discussing public questions, both sides being decended respectively by success of opposite opinions. This practice is general in the Western and Southern States, but less so in the Middle and Eastern. It is to be regre-ted that, it is not universal.

Nothing can be more tair than such a comparison and greatern that, it is not universal.

Nothing can be more tair than such a comparison and the sounding can be more tair than such a comparison and the sounding can be more tair than the latest of the case being undisputed the influence of the speaker, apart from the merits of his cause, depends altogether on the power of his eloquence and the soundness of als losic. It has the advantage of carrying before the great tribunal of the people in every neighborhood (or the e is scarce a locality in which such meetings are not he d) the issues to be tried; and thus before the right of suffage is exercised every man such that he do for man intelligent understanding of the data that the tone, the intelligent understanding of the data that the tone, the intelligent understanding of the data that in Douglas crators to see a first extent found. His indoors at various per local of public debate that Mr. Bouglas crators have seembles of the people, are almost incredible: and the influence he acquired is due in a great degree to the impression which he made on these occasions by his eloquence and his logical pawer.

The most memorable of these popular canvasses, and one which is not likely ever again to occur, was that of 18% when Mr. Luncoln and Mr. Douglas, but candidates or the Senate at the time and for the Presidency two years after wards traversed the state. Speaking to you years after wards traversed the state. Speaking to you yet a stream the state of the propose. The mismitted of the his more more than the permanent interests of the country than any one at that time could have foreseen, although subsequent went seeds of the mismitted of the permanent interests of the c

the hast hostile force surrendered to the armies of the Union.

Fellow-citizens, there is a view of this sudden revolution in the social condition of the colored race which gisht never to be overlooked. The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln abolishing slavers was an set of war, and extended only to the States which has taken up arms against the Government. It did not reach Maryland, Delaware Kentucky, or Tennesses, which remained true to their allegiance. Slavery still existed in those states; and for its final extinction, for the consumnation of the great measure of manumission for the obliteration of the only leature in our political constitution which has ever been regarded, as inconsistent with its fundamental principles of freedom and equality, the country is indebted to the present Chief Magistrate of the Union. His personal influence with the South has schieved what no power of the Government could have effected—the adoption by three fourths of the States of the Constitutional amendment declaring slavery forever sholished throughout the Union. The pior of Freedom the Constitutional amendment doclaring slavery forever sholished throughout the Union. The pior of Freedom the Constitutional amendment doclaring slavery forever sholished throughout the Union. The pior of Freedom the Constitutional amendment doclaring slavery forever sholished throughout the Union. The pior of Freedom the Constitutional amendment doclaring slavery forever sholished throughout the Union. The pior of Freedom the Constitutional amendment doclaring slavery forever sholished throughout the Union. The pior of Freedom the Constitutional amendment doclaring slavery forever sholished throughout the Union.

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